



---

ROINN TALMHAIOCHTA  
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

BRAINSE IASCAIGH  
(FISHERIES BRANCH)

---

REPORT  
ON THE  
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES  
FOR THE YEAR  
1948.

---

DUBLIN:  
PUBLISHED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased directly from the  
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS SALE OFFICE, 3-4, COLLEGE STREET,  
DUBLIN,  
or through any Bookseller.

---

*Price—One Shilling.*

(P. No. 9747).



---

**ROINN TALMHAIOCHTA**  
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

**BRAINSE IASCAIGH**  
(FISHERIES BRANCH)

---

**R E P O R T**  
ON THE  
**SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES**  
FOR THE YEAR  
**1948.**

---

DUBLIN:  
PUBLISHED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased directly from the  
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS SALE OFFICE, 3-4, COLLEGE STREET,  
DUBLIN,  
or through any Bookseller.

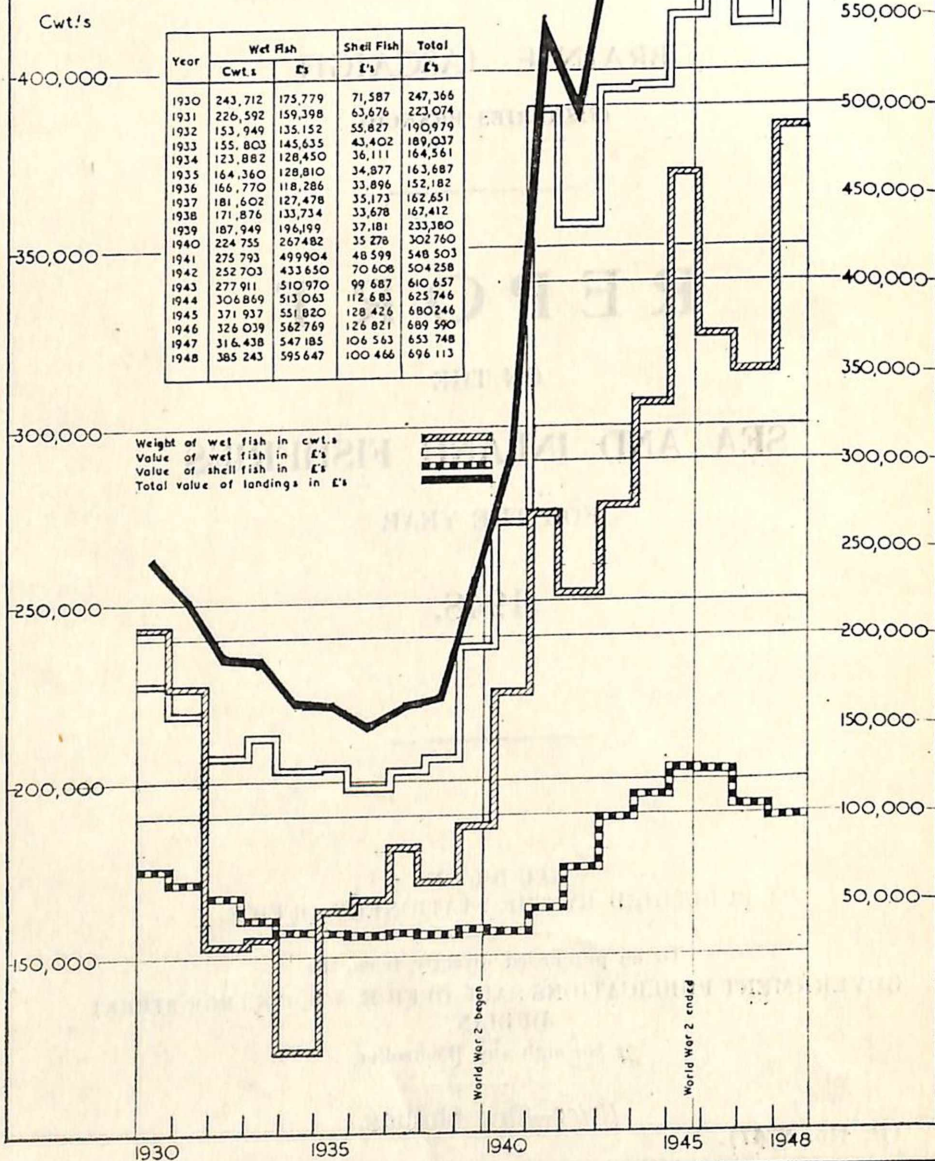
---

*Price—One Shilling.*

(P. No. 9747).

TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE  
SEA FISH EXCLUDING SALMON LANDED  
ON THE COASTS OF THE STATE  
DURING THE PERIOD 1930 - 1948

THE VALUE ONLY OF SHELL FISH IS INDICATED



# REPORT

## OF THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE ON THE SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR 1948.

### PART I.

#### SEA FISHERIES.

The upward trend in the quantity and value of the sea-fish landings evident since 1939 was resumed in 1948 after the set-back experienced in 1946 and 1947. Landings in 1948 of all sea fish with the exception of shell fish exceeded those of 1947 by 68,805 cwt. This overall increase was due to an increase in the weight of demersal fish landed amounting to 8,890 cwt. and, in the case of pelagic fish, an increase of 59,915 cwt. The quantity and value of the landings of all kinds of sea-fish (excluding shellfish) in each year since 1939 are as follows:—

Year	Cwt.	£
1948	385,243	595,647
1947	316,438	547,185
1946	326,039	562,769
1945	371,937	551,820
1944	306,869	513,063
1943	277,911	510,970
1942	252,703	433,650
1941	275,793	499,904
1940	224,755	267,482
1939	187,949	196,199

The diagram opposite gives a graphic illustration of the fluctuations in weights and values of landings year by year since 1930.

The takings of shellfish realised £100,466, as against £106,563 for the preceding year, bringing the value of all classes of sea-fish landed in 1948 to £696,113, an increase of £42,365 over the corresponding figure for 1947.

The most important fishing centres in 1948 were, in order of value of landings, Dublin, Howth, Clogherhead, Balbriggan, Loughshinny, Valentia, Dingle, Ballimore, Passage East, Galway and Killybegs. The landings at Dublin came mainly from the small fleet of deepsea trawlers based there.

Under the provisions of the Fish (Regulation of Import) (No. 2) Order, 1938, occasional licences were issued authorising the import of fish at times when home landings were insufficient to meet domestic requirements. In all, 18,596 cwt. were imported made up mainly of herrings needed for the kippering trade and, to a lesser degree, for "freshing". The imports also included a few lots of mixed fish carried by vessels of extern nationality which were obliged to remain in one or other of our ports for an unusually long period through mechanical or such like trouble.

**DEMERSAL FISHERY.**—Landings of demersal fish in 1948 came to 152,567 cwt. with a value of £423,436, a moderate increase both as to quantity and value when compared with the returns for the previous year which were 143,677 cwt. and £397,008. The average price per cwt. realised by the fishermen was also slightly higher than in 1947. Catches of the Dublin deep-sea trawlers accounted for 27,519 cwt. of the total and were the product of 128 trips made by these boats as compared with 112 trips in 1947 which yielded 26,545 cwt. The improvement in landings for 1948 can, therefore, in the main be attributed to the efforts of the inshore fishermen whose principal ports of landing in order of value during the year were Howth, Killybegs, Dingle, Clogherhead, Baltimore, Galway and Balbriggan. Some particulars as to quantities and varieties of fish landed will be found in Appendix No. 1.

**PELAGIC FISHERY—Herrings.**—The quantity and value of herrings landed during the past ten years and the average price per cwt. are shown in the following table:—

Year	Cwt.	£	Average value per cwt.
1948	73,050	73,828	s. d. 20 3
1947	124,918	111,284	17 10
1946	100,494	96,819	19 3
1945	108,288	96,318	17 9
1944	77,538	81,982	21 2
1943	76,698	90,908	23 8
1942	38,992	41,110	21 1
1941	78,586	82,349	21 0
1940	71,081	56,154	15 10
1939	50,660	24,289	9 7

The chief cause of the decline in 1948 was the very unfavourable weather experienced during the Winter herring fishing which prevented fishing for prolonged periods. Howth, Passage East and Greenore were the principal points of landing for summer herring and for winter herring the centres of best returns were Passage East, Bunbeg, Portlaoise and Rosbeg, Duncannon and Magheraroary, in that order. Appendices Nos. 5 and 6 set out more detailed particulars of landings at the different centres.



**Mackerel.**—Aggregate figures in terms of quantity and value, together with the average price per cwt. realised for mackerel landed in the past ten years are as follows:—

Year	Cwt.	£	Average value per cwt.
1948	150,076	95,673	s. d. 12 9
1947	38,260	36,011	18 10
1946	66,934	55,366	16 7
1945	95,568	57,229	12 0
1944	88,294	55,270	12 6
1943	84,105	78,125	18 7
1942	76,618	59,418	15 6
1941	99,479	167,311	33 8
1940	60,820	30,086	9 11
1939	46,094	16,516	7 2

In contrast with 1947, the spring mackerel fishing was bountiful, the boats at Valentia Harbour making exceptionally large landings. The total landings for the year were the highest since 1927, even though the autumn fishing suffered from adverse weather conditions. The average price per cwt. was, however, affected by the magnitude of the catches and was appreciably lower than the 1947 figure.

Particulars of the landings at the various centres are given in detailed form in Appendices 7 and 8.

**SHELLFISH.**—During the year under review the takings of shellfish were valued at £100,466 which represents a small reduction on the sum realised in 1947. The figures for periwinkles, mussels and oysters show increases over last year, but these are offset by falls in the value of lobsters, crayfish, scallops and crabs. In order of value shellfish landings were lobsters, periwinkles, oysters, mussels, scallops, crayfish and crabs.

**PERSONNEL AND VESSELS.**—Compared with the few preceding years, there was no change of any consequence during 1948 in the numbers of persons earning a livelihood by sea fishing, the figures being 1,926 solely engaged and 8,264 partially engaged. An improvement in the supply position as regards marine engines and fishing boat equipment generally during the year was reflected in an increase in the number of motor vessels in operation, while decreases took place in the numbers of sail-boats and row-boats in use. The numbers of each class employed were as follows, with the figures for 1947 in parentheses:—motor vessels, 631 (608), sail-boats 734 (766), row-boats 2,038 (2,124). The deep-sea trawlers in service again numbered 4. The regional distribution and classification of fishing craft are set out in Appendix No. 9.

**SEA FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—A Committee representing the various interests in the sea fishing industry was set up in June, 1948, for the purpose of examining and reporting to the Minister upon certain matters concerning which he de-

sired to have the views of the industry at large. Seven meetings of the Committee were held during the course of the year.

**SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.**—Scientific investigations into various aspects of the shellfish industry with particular regard to the commercial development of the oyster and scallop fisheries were continued during 1948. In the case of oysters, a number of beds at various places along the coast which had for one reason or another gone out of cultivation were examined with a view to restoring their productivity. In one area, viz. Clew Bay, Co. Mayo, the investigations carried out revealed reasonable prospects for the success of a restocking programme. Arrangements were accordingly made to restock certain beds in that area during 1949. As regards scallops, investigations were largely concerned with establishing the period during which the fish in different areas were in good marketable condition. A few specimens of sea fish rarely found in Irish waters were submitted to the Department for identification and in this connection it is interesting to note that during recent years a number of semi-tropical species including Boar fish, File fish and Sting Ray have been captured close inshore off the coasts of Cork and Kerry.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.**—The annual meeting of the International Council for the Study of the Sea was held in Copenhagen from 4th to 11th October, 1948, and was attended by two delegates from this country. The subjects discussed covered a wide field and included research technique and methods of fishing as well as matters arising from the work of the following sub-Committees in which this country's delegates were concerned, viz. (1) Salmon and Trout Committee, (2) Atlantic Slope Committee, (3) Hydrographical Committee, and (4) Plankton Sub-Committee on Standardisation of Methods. Full research programmes for the affiliated countries were arranged for the ensuing twelve months.

A member of the Fisheries Inspectorate also attended a joint meeting of the Challenger Society (which exists for the promotion of Oceanography) and Representatives from Marine Laboratories held in Lowestoft from 7th to 9th July, 1948. The matters discussed had reference to fishery research methods, particularly those employed in the investigation of plaice and the use of echo-sounding apparatus in relation to pelagic fish. Various aspects of research work on plankton were also discussed.

**ASSISTANCE TO FISHERMEN.**—The situation in 1948 with regard to the maintenance and improvement of the inshore fishing fleet was only slightly improved over previous years owing to the continued difficulties in securing delivery of hulls, engines and fishing gear generally. Engines were in somewhat better supply chiefly because units on order for as long as two years became available within the year. The difficulty regarding the acquisition of new hulls was relieved by the coming

into production of the boatbuilding yard at Killybegs, Co. Donegal operated by the Irish Sea Fisheries Association Ltd. Up to the 31st December, 1948, two 38 foot vessels had been completed and the construction of two 50 foot boats put in hand. A number of major repair jobs were also carried out during the year. The Association had some difficulty in securing a full staff of workmen for the yard but by the end of the year sufficient hands were employed to ensure that the output during the coming year would be considerably increased. As a further step towards relieving the situation in regard to new fishing boats, it was decided to re-open with improved equipment the boatbuilding yard at Meevagh which had been closed on the establishment of the yard at Killybegs and also to provide special facilities at Dingle for the construction and repair of fishing boats.

Despite the handicap of catching equipment generally being in insufficient supply, the Irish Sea Fisheries Association again succeeded in keeping its members in a position to pursue their fishery activities without any serious interruption due to lack of gear. On the trading side the Association was also able to provide a valuable service to its members in the disposal of their catches. The quantity and value of fish handled by the Association was 82,545 cwt. (valued at £182,326) compared with 72,949 cwt. (valued at £156,061) in 1947 and 70,697 cwt. (valued at £143,748 in 1946).

The standing of the Association vis-a-vis the Exchequer in the matter of repayable advances for the provision of boats and gear did not improve during the financial year 1948/49. On the 31st March, 1948, the amount due in arrear to the Exchequer was £10,419 and on 31st March, 1949, arrears outstanding came to £12,991. The Association can only surrender to the Exchequer such amounts as are received from members under their hire-purchase agreements. While a large number of members have succeeded in repaying to the Association in full the cost of the chattels issued to them in a few years, other members have not been able, for various reasons, to repay each year even the sum which the Association is expected to surrender annually to the Exchequer in respect of the advance from which the facilities provided for them were financed.

**SEA FISHERIES PROTECTION.**—The protection of the fisheries within our exclusive fishery limits was conducted as for some years past by the Department of Defence acting in consultation with this Department. The services of the Garda Síochána were again available in the protection of fishing generally and their valuable co-operation in this field was much appreciated.

**MARINE WORKS.**—During 1948 this Department continued to collaborate with the Office of Public Works, Special Employment Schemes Office and various local authorities with a view to providing additional or improved landing facilities at various points on the coast line where such works were justified in the fishery interest.



## FISHERIES REPORT, 1948.

### PART II.

#### INLAND FISHERIES.

The detailed returns collected under the Statistics Act, 1926, as to the quantity and value of the salmon and trout taken by licensed anglers and netmen in 1948 which have been published separately, show that the catches of salmon and sea trout during 1948 which totalled 19,199 cwt. were considerably higher than in 1947 when the figure was 15,398 cwt. The general position with regard to the takings of salmon and sea trout in each of the past five years is reflected in the following official figures of exports of these fish—1948, 17,745 cwt; 1947, 11,247 cwt; 1946, 10,408 cwt; 1945, 5,359 cwt; and 1944, 11,076 cwt.

Weather conditions during 1948 were much more favourable for the capture of salmon and trout by both commercial and sporting methods than in the previous year. Large spring salmon tended to be scarce for a number of years up to 1947 but in 1948 the numbers of such fish which entered our rivers showed a marked increase. Sea trout appeared to be up to average while good runs of grilse were also experienced in many rivers. Drift netting in the sea off the north and north-west coast, which depends for its success almost entirely on the run of grilse, showed improved results during the year and the fishermen in that area had what was probably their best season since 1931. Favourable weather conditions during the drift netting season contributed to the improved results obtained. The trend of the results from drift netting during the past five years is illustrated by the following figures of catches—1948, 36,131 fish, weight, 2,178 cwt; 1947, 24,332 fish, weight 1,496 cwt; 1946, 14,481 fish, weight 906 cwt; 1945, 5,480 fish, weight 326 cwt; 1944, 11,086 fish, weight 652 cwt.

Observations made would indicate that the migration of smolts in most districts was larger than average and the spawning season was in general satisfactory. Furunculosis appeared in one place where it had been noticed in previous years and there were a few unimportant outbreaks of short duration in other districts.

The eel fisheries showed a slight improvement over 1947 both as to quantity and value, although, due to low water, conditions were not entirely favourable for the operation of eel weirs in some districts during the autumn. Almost the entire catch of eels in the country is exported to markets in Great Britain. The following are the export figures during the past five years—1948 3,176 cwt, value £54,094; 1947 2,927 cwt, value £41,271; 1946 3,109 cwt, value £52,603; 1945 3,173 cwt, value £53,859; 1944 3,115 cwt, value £40,029.

An important step in the development of the salmon and trout fisheries was taken when Section 35 of the Fisheries Act, 1939, was brought into operation as from the 1st January, 1948. This Section prohibits the use of nets for the capture of fish in fresh water. The only relaxation of this prohibition which the Statute

allows is in respect of the netting of coarse fish (i.e. fish other than salmon, trout or eels) where such netting is authorised in respect of a particular fishery by bye-law. It will not, of course, be possible for some years to assess the effect of this development, but there can be no doubt as to the beneficial effects on angling which must ultimately result.

**SALMON EXPORTS TO BRITAIN.**—The arrangement first made in 1942 whereby the British Ministry of Food purchased the entire exportable surplus of salmon was continued during 1948 on terms somewhat more favourable to our exporters. The number of licensed exporters continued to be limited to 35 but other traders wishing to participate in the export business were enabled, as in previous years, to export their salmon through one of the licensed exporters. Control over salmon exports was exercised by virtue of the Agricultural and Fishery Products (Regulation of Export) Act, 1947 (Export of Salmon) Order, 1947, which replaced, as from the 1st January, 1948, the Emergency Powers (Export of Salmon) Orders, 1942.

The concession was continued during 1948 whereby visiting anglers leaving the State by sea or air were permitted to take with them not more than two salmon of their own capture subject to the production of the relevant rod licence suitably endorsed together with their travel documents.

**BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.**—The receipts and expenditure of boards of conservators during 1948 as compared with 1947 were:—

	1948	1947
Receipts :	£	£
Licence Duty	12,406	10,108
Fishery Rates	21,272	20,198
Fines, sales of forfeited engines, etc.	1,351	1,396
Subscriptions	460	305
Exchequer Grants	1,525	1,410
Totals :	37,014	33,417
Expenditure :		
Salaries, etc.	6,865	6,286
Travelling, etc.	7,063	5,891
Protection of Rivers	21,466	20,007
Law Costs	1,216	836
Totals :	36,610	33,020

This summary of receipts and expenditure does not include sums received by boards by way of special local licence duty and surrendered to the Exchequer under Section 13 of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934.

Details of the finances of each board are contained in Appendix No. 13. Members of the *Garda Síochána* and members and employees of angling associations continued to render valuable assistance to boards of conservators in the protection of inland fisheries during the year.

**EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY.**—It is estimated that the inland fisheries afforded employment during the year under review to some 5,970 persons of whom 3,285 participated in seasonal netting for salmon in tidal waters under common law right. 356 others were engaged in commercial net fisheries and 879 found employment as professional anglers, ghillies, etc. Boards of conservators employed 1,376 water keepers while 77 others were employed on similar duties by owners of private fisheries.

**INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.**—The total number of fishing licences of all kinds issued by boards of conservators in 1948 was 6,275 as compared with 5,060 in 1947; 4,742 in 1946; 4,054 in 1945 and 3,906 in 1944. Whole-season salmon rod licences increased from 1,961 in 1947 to 2,505 in 1948 while "endorsement" extensions to districts other than those in which the original licences were issued increased from 359 to 461. Issues of 14-day licences increased from 801 in 1947 to 1,006 in 1948 while special £1 licences (available from the 1st July to the close of the season) rose from 746 to 823. The grand total of 4,795 rod licences exceeds by 928 the corresponding total for 1947. The number of drift, draft and snap net licences issued during the year (1,121) showed a substantial increase over the previous year. There was no material change in the number of special local licences for draft nets under the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Acts, 1934 and 1939. The number of instruments licensed for the capture of eels showed an increase over the previous year. Details of licences issued in each fishery district are given in Appendix No. 14 while the rates of licence duty payable are given in Appendix No. 15.

**ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON AND TROUT.**—The mild conditions which prevailed during the greater part of the hatching season facilitated operations which were conducted on a somewhat more extended scale than hitherto. The brown trout hatcheries at Loughs Owel and Ennell which are operated by this Department in collaboration with the local Anglers' Associations yielded 504,000 ova and 248,000 ova respectively. In addition to the foregoing a consignment of 75,000 ova which was imported from Great Britain was successfully hatched out. The ova were suitably disinfected on arrival in this country as a precaution against the introduction of disease. The total ova, including those from Great Britain, distributed to applicants numbered 597,000, the balance being released as fry in the waters in the vicinity of Loughs Owel and Ennell. The demand for brown trout ova continued in excess of supply and steps are being taken to increase production.

The quantity of salmon and sea trout ova available for distribution from the Department's hatchery at Glenties and the State-subsidised hatchery at Lismore showed a decline as compared with the previous year. This was largely attributable to reduced captures of suitable spawning fish. The output at Glenties totalled 130,000 salmon and 128,000 sea trout ova while Lismore contributed 118,800 salmon ova. With one exception, disease was not experienced in any hatchery and the fry were released in satisfactory condition.

Hatcheries operated by local fishery committees and angling associations yielded substantial quantities of fry for stocking local waters. Notable among these were the Oughterard Hatchery operated by Galway and Corrib Anglers' Association, which produced 525,000 trout fry for release in Lough Corrib and the Blackwater Hatchery at Banteer from which 299,000 salmon and 7,000 trout fry were produced for the restocking of the Blackwater and tributaries. Particulars as to the number of fry liberated are given in Appendix No. 16.

**ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES.**—Reconstruction work at the Department's fish hatchery at Glenties was brought almost to completion during the year. The hatchery was equipped with a complete stock of hatching boxes of an improved type while new storage accommodation was also provided.

The Department's engineers maintained close contact with the engineers of the Electricity Supply Board in connection with fishery problems arising out of the hydro-electric works in progress on the Rivers Erne and Liffey and problems likely to arise on other rivers for which schemes of hydro-electric development were being planned. Modifications were made to the fish pass on the E.S.B. measuring dam on the River Conneragh at Waterville, Co. Kerry, with the object of improving conditions for the movement of fish to the spawning grounds in that river.

Problems arising out of drainage works under the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945, in progress or in contemplation were examined in consultation with engineers of the Office of Public Works and a comprehensive inspection was made of the works in progress on the lower stretches of the River Brosna. Works designed to provide suitable passage for fish were carried out in accordance with plans prepared by the Department's engineers at the following sites:—Spicer's Mill Dam on the River Boyne, at Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, and at Poulawillin Mills on the River Annagh, Co. Clare. Arrangements for works with a like object were being pressed forward at the Cullovile Dam, Co. Monaghan, and Killyon Weir, Co. Meath. The Department's engineers advised interested parties on water supply at small hydro-electric installations and other similar works with the object of safeguarding or improving conditions for the movement of fish.

Surveys were made and designs prepared for fish ways on a number of rivers and engineering advice was afforded and, in some cases, designs for fish hatcheries and equipment were furnished to boards of conservators, angling associations and



other bodies or persons proposing to undertake projects for the improvement of facilities for the movement and protection of fish. Several pollution problems were examined in their engineering aspects during the year and suitable recommendations made.

**SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.**—Investigations into the life history of Irish salmon were continued in 1948. The examination of a large quantity of material, consisting of scales and measurements, collected from certain rivers during the 1946 season and from the River Owenea over the period 1922-1938 was continued during 1948 for the purpose of determining various factors including age and growth. A report by the Inspector and Scientific Adviser on the sea trout of the Owen-gowla River, Co. Monaghan, was published in the Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society. Investigations into the food and growth of brown trout of the River Dodder were continued and a beginning made on an investigation of the growth of trout in Caragh Lake, Co. Kerry.

Salmon marking experiments were carried out at Dooega and Keel, Co. Mayo, during the months of June and July. Fish captured in privately owned bag nets were marked with a tag and liberated. The tag used which was of Norwegian design consisted of a small celluloid tube about 2 inches long containing a request to the fisherman recapturing the fish to furnish to the Department certain relevant information, including scales from the examination of which significant data as to the life history of the marked fish can be gleaned. A total of 115 salmon and 2 sea trout was marked and 33 tags from marked fish were returned to the Department. Of the tags returned one was picked up unattached on the shores of Clew Bay, one was found attached to a fish killed by an otter in the Carrowniskey River, one was taken from a kelt captured in the early spring of 1949, twenty-two were taken from fish captured by draft nets, three from fish captured by drift nets and five from fish taken on rod and line.

The area in which fish were recaptured extended from Killary Harbour in the south to the River Foyle in the north and the dates on which the fish were recaptured showed that long journeys at minimum speeds varying from 18.7 miles per day downwards were made between the dates of marking and recapture. The longest migration was a distance of approximately 216 miles accomplished by a fish marked at Dooega and captured in the River Foyle twenty-one days later. Two other fish marked at Dooega were recaptured on the River Erne six days later indicating that they had travelled a distance of at least 112 miles in that period. Other marked fish were recaptured in the River Claudy, Co. Donegal, the Ballisodare River, Co. Sligo, and the River Moy, Co. Mayo, in addition, of course, to those recaptured in waters close to the point of marking. Arrangements were made towards the close of the year for the continuance of these salmon marking experiments at other points around the coast.

Some preliminary study was devoted to the problem of

development of brown trout angling waters, and plans for experimental work were drawn up. In the course of the preparatory work a member of the inspectorate, by arrangement with the Fisheries Division, Scottish Home Department, paid a visit to Loch Leven where he observed the natural conditions and the methods employed in improving the fish stocks of those waters.

The fourth edition of the "Angler's Guide" compiled by this Department was published by the Stationery Office towards the end of the year and had a very favourable reception from reviewers and anglers at home and abroad. The Guide is obtainable from the Government Publications Sale Office, 3/4 College Street, Dublin, the Irish Tourist Association or from any bookseller.

**OFFENCES AGAINST THE FISHERY LAWS.**—The number of fishery offences detected during the year showed a slight increase compared with 1947. Special vigilance was exercised in 1948 in regard to the danger of pollution of fishery waters by effluents from flax-retting ponds and as a result there was an increase, compared with the previous year, in the number of prosecutions instituted for offences in that connection.

**LEGISLATION.**—During the year 1948 a Statutory Instrument was made under the Shannon Fisheries Act, 1935, authorising (for the purpose of acquiring statistical information) the closure of the free gap in the salmon fishing weir at Thomond Bridge, Limerick. The Instrument covered the period 1st January, 1949, to 30th July, 1949.

A Bye-law, details of which are given in Appendix No. 17, was made on the 9th February, 1948, prohibiting the use of any net (save landing nets used solely as auxiliary to rod and line) for the purpose of taking fish in the Gweebarra River between its tidal and freshwater boundary and a point 300 yards seawards of the bridge known as Doochary Bridge in the townlands of Coolvoy and Derrynacarrow in the Letterkenny Fishery District.

**POLLUTION.**—Sources of pollution of inland waters arising from industrial processes were kept under observation during the year and remedial steps were suggested where damage to fish life appeared likely. Generally speaking, the management of the industrial concerns involved signified willingness to co-operate with the Department's efforts to prevent damage to fish life.

The Department's officers inspected many flax-retting ponds during the year and afforded advice to boards of conservators and pond owners on the methods to be adopted in preventing pollution.

(Sgd) JAMES M. DILLON,

Minister for Agriculture.

6th March, 1950.

## APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR 1948.

### SEA FISHERIES.

Appendix No.		PAGE
1.	Quantity and Value of Sea Fish landed in 1948	15
2.	Comparison of Average Prices of Sea Fish for years 1941 to 1948	16
3.	Dublin Market Returns	17
4.	Fish Imports and Exports, 1947 and 1948	18
5.	Summer Herring Fishing, 1948	19
6.	Winter Herring Fishing, 1948-49	19
7.	Spring Mackerel Fishing, 1948	20
8.	Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1948-49	20
9.	Personnel and Fishing Craft engaged in 1948	21
10.	Trawling and Seining, 1948	22
11.	Loans—Statement of Accounts for year ended 31st March, 1949	23
12.	Irish Sea Fisheries Association—Account of Repayable Advances made to the Association for the provision of boats and gear and for general development during the seventeen years ended 31st March, 1949	24

### INLAND FISHERIES.

13.	Receipts and Expenditure of Boards of Conser- vators for the year 1948	25
14.	Licences issued by Boards of Conservators for the year 1948	26
15.	Licence duties payable on fishing engines	27
16.	Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, 1948-49	28
17.	Abstract of Bye-laws, etc., made in 1948	29

# APPENDIX No. 1.

Total Quantity and Value of SEA FISH (excluding Salmon) returned as Landed during the year 1948.

KINDS OF FISH	EAST COAST (Omeath to Carnsore Point)		SOUTH COAST (Carnsore Point to Loop Head)		WEST COAST (Loop Head to Erris Head)		NORTH COAST (Erris Head to Moville)		TOTAL	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
Brill	40	339	268	1,949	560	3,814	123	929	991	7,031
Soles	257	3,044	974	8,662	281	2,897	159	1,299	1,671	15,902
Turbot	187	1,510	502	3,356	194	1,488	82	643	965	6,997
Total Prime Fish ...	484	4,893	1,744	13,967	1,035	8,199	364	2,871	3,627	29,930
Cod	15,250	60,075	1,457	4,971	614	1,907	5,838	16,158	23,159	83,111
Couger Eel	1,637	2,757	573	905	16	30	112	198	2,338	3,890
Haddock	1,148	3,554	167	358	10	26	2,441	4,608	3,766	8,546
Hake	5,283	30,097	932	3,760	84	222	1,419	3,068	7,718	37,147
Herrings	18,924	20,715	33,414	33,420	1,373	1,908	19,339	17,785	73,050	73,828
Ling	783	1,370	552	1,776	113	286	182	406	1,630	3,838
Mackerel	1,866	1,523	142,451	87,192	2,713	3,624	3,043	3,334	150,076	95,673
Plaice	7,800	33,747	2,979	18,837	933	5,482	4,074	19,546	15,786	77,612
Ray or Skate	12,168	23,321	4,802	9,172	2,380	4,504	2,400	4,703	21,750	41,700
Sprats	—	—	8,572	2,446	—	—	978	264	9,550	2,710
Whiting	32,262	54,462	5,562	9,853	3,616	7,132	9,977	14,288	51,417	85,735
Other kinds of Wet Fish	6,342	16,870	7,429	18,709	3,867	8,329	3,738	8,019	21,376	51,927
Total for Wet Fish ...	103,947	253,384	210,637	205,366	16,754	41,649	53,905	95,248	385,243	595,647
Shell Fish:—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Crabs	11,052	140	6,948	82	—	—	22,003	503	40,003	725
Crayfish	—	—	19,502	2,521	7,201	942	348	43	27,051	3,506
Escallops	—	—	311,219	5,429	35,904	404	—	—	347,123	5,833
Lobsters	49,040	8,577	109,676	15,972	53,326	8,079	89,911	11,407	301,953	44,035
Oysters	—	—	9,576	91	1,018,195	11,844	23,940	285	1,051,711	12,220
Mussels	cwt. 12,487	4,195	cwt. 14,678	2,993	cwt. —	—	cwt. 3,015	755	cwt. 30,180	7,943
Periwinkles	2,216	1,556	12,344	3,869	15,619	10,106	7,989	4,913	38,168	25,444
Other Shell Fish	445	498	54	262	—	—	—	—	499	760
Total Value of Shell Fish	—	14,966	—	36,219	—	31,375	—	17,906	—	100,166
Grand Total of Value ...	—	268,350	—	241,585	—	73,024	—	113,154	—	696,113



# APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison for the eight years, 1941-48, of the Average Prices per cwt. of various kinds of Sea Fish.

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Brill	6 9 0	6 11 3	6 9 4	6 12 0	6 16 9	6 18 2	6 18 9	7 1 11
Soles	9 8 0	10 1 8	9 10 0	9 17 0	8 14 11	9 3 3	9 7 3	9 10 4
Turbot	5 14 11	6 11 6	6 12 9	6 11 0	6 9 0	6 6 9	7 2 4	7 5 0
Cod	3 11 11	3 7 3	3 18 9	3 18 6	3 19 11	3 14 5	3 13 4	3 11 9
Conger Eel	1 18 11	1 14 1	1 16 8	1 14 9	1 14 4	1 8 11	1 12 2	1 13 3
Haddock	3 8 6	3 6 1	3 5 5	3 19 2	3 11 6	4 4 6	2 11 2	2 5 6
Hake	3 14 11	3 7 8	4 1 8	3 12 2	2 14 4	3 14 10	3 10 9	4 16 3
Herrings	1 1 0	1 1 1	1 3 8	1 1 2	17 9	19 3	17 10	1 0 3
Ling	2 2 9	2 7 2	2 8 10	2 10 2	2 11 11	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 7 1
Mackerel	1 13 8	15 6	18 7	12 6	12 0	16 7	18 10	0 12 9
Plaice	4 5 10	4 5 9	4 18 1	5 5 10	4 16 7	4 16 9	4 16 8	4 18 4
Ray or Skate	1 15 4	1 18 3	1 19 1	1 14 9	1 11 2	1 12 11	1 14 7	1 18 4
Sprats	7 5	3 8	8 8	5 7	6 6	5 2	6 0	0 5 8
Whiting	1 12 6	1 12 3	2 1 6	1 12 11	1 9 9	1 13 11	1 15 9	1 13 4

N.B.—“Average price” as shown in this table represents total value divided by total weight for each kind of fish, year by year. It does not purport to take direct cognizance of any abnormal rise or fall in price attributable to a seasonal glut or shortage of a particular kind of fish.

## APPENDIX No. 3.

Statement of the Quantities of Home-caught SEA FISH dealt with in the Dublin Fish Market during the year 1948.

## Demersal Fish.

Kinds of Fish					From steam trawlers registered at Dublin	*From vessels other than steam trawlers
					Cwt.	Cwt.
Brill	...	...	...	...	—	342
Black Soles	...	...	...	...	15	397
Turbot	...	...	...	...	—	225
Cod	...	...	...	...	5,615	9,575
Conger Eel	...	...	...	...	1,445	614
Haddock	...	...	...	...	810	2,035
Hake	...	...	...	...	3,991	1,312
Plaice	...	...	...	...	66	7,342
Ray	...	...	...	...	2,185	12,843
Whiting	...	...	...	...	2,668	32,001
Gurnard	...	...	...	...	108	252
Coalfish	...	...	...	...	1,858	1,292
Megrims	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other kinds (exclusive of Shell Fish)					1,790	2,881
					20,551	71,311

\* The principal sources from which landings were despatched to the Dublin Market and the aggregate quantity sent from each in the year under review were as follows:—

Howth, 12,725 cwt.; Killybegs, 9,055 cwt.; Loughshinny and Rush, 7,192 cwt.; Balbriggan, 6,913 cwt.; Clogherhead, 4,631 cwt.; Galway, 3,055 cwt.; Arklow, 2,964 cwt.; Ringsend, 2,365 cwt.; Dingle, 2,172 cwt.; smaller quantities totalling approximately 20,239 cwt. reached the market from other places.

## Pelagic Fish.

					Barrels	Boxes
Herrings (fresh)	...	...	...	...	—	29,019
" (cured)	...	...	...	...	123	—
Mackerel (fresh)	...	...	...	...	—	9,953
					123	38,972

## APPENDIX No. 4.

## FISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1948.

(as compared with those of 1947).

	Quantity		Value	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
	cwt.	cwt.	£	£
<b>I.—IMPORTS</b>				
Fresh and Frozen:				
All varieties exclusive of Shell Fish	18,420	18,474	33,777	28,870
Shell Fish ...	29	123	211	652
Cured and Canned:				
All varieties inclusive of Shell Fish	47,718	25,477	449,906	208,374
TOTALS ...	66,167	44,074	483,894	237,896
<b>II.—EXPORTS</b>				
Fresh:				
Salmon and Trout ...	11,247	17,745	218,106	367,128
Eels (freshwater) ...	2,927	3,176	41,271	54,094
Coarse Freshwater Fish	386	149	3,028	1,184
Herrings ...	29,018	18,756	35,259	24,811
Mackerel	10,866	21,537	26,414	67,925
Prime Sea Fish (Brill, Sole, etc.)	95	40	427	158
White Sea Fish (Cod, Whiting, etc.)	3,849	5,546	12,421	14,501
Coarse Sea Fish (Conger, Skato, etc.)	14,047	10,066	20,280	17,372
Shell Fish	56,196	67,296	112,120	126,693
Cured or Salted:				
Herrings	192	7,946	577	14,291
Kippers	3,056	1,038	8,763	2,951
Mackerel	1,392	1,936	3,224	5,881
Others	2,256	1,761	13,524	11,430
TOTALS ...	135,527	157,012	495,414	708,419

## APPENDIX No. 5.

## Particulars of the Summer Herring Fishing, 1948.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Greenore & Carlingford	September and October	2,957	2,668
Clogher Head ...	July and August	732	985
Howth ...	June to August	9,208	10,039
Arklow ...	June	682	687
Duncannon ...	September	308	315
Passage East ...	September and October	3,578	3,276
Dunmore East ...	September and October	353	303
Kinsale ...	May and June	1,881	2,664
Baltimore ...	May to October	1,341	2,070
Galway ...	September and October	210	401
Keel and Keem ...	September and October	593	745
Other Ports ...	May to October	885	1,379
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>22,728</b>	<b>25,532</b>

## APPENDIX No. 6.

## Particulars of the Winter Herring Fishing, 1948-49.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Gyles Quay ...	November and December	338	507
Clogher Head ...	January and February	333	508
Howth ...	December	514	796
Wicklow ...	November and December	598	929
Arklow ...	November and December	569	871
Cahore ...	October to December	346	519
Rosslare ...	November and December	1,892	1,318
St. Helen's & Carne	October to December	484	495
Duncannon ...	November and December	3,940	3,315
Passage East ...	November to January	9,864	8,461
Dunmore East ...	November to January	1,819	1,803
Kinsale ...	October to April	424	555
Union Hall ...	November	416	294
Castletownshend	October to January	744	1,037
Barlough ...	November and December	275	330
Baltimore ...	November to February	467	710
Bantry ...	November to January	332	464
Port (Inver) ...	December	907	675
Tribane ...	December and January	578	680
Loughros Point ...	November and December	1,092	780
Killybegs ...	December and January	1,373	1,803
Teelin ...	November to March	1,030	963
Malinbeg ...	December to March	650	913
Portnoo & Rosbeg	October to December	4,291	3,381
Burtonport ...	November and December	843	1,387
Bunbeg ...	October to December	5,540	5,072
Magheranarty ...	October to December	3,892	3,475
Downings ...	October to December	834	838
Other Ports ...	October to April	1,364	1,923
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>45,749</b>	<b>44,802</b>

917 barrels and 512 half barrels of herrings were cured during the year 1948

N.B.—Appendix No. 6 deals with a seasonal fishing which extends into part of two calendar years. Consequently the figures in Appendices Nos. 5 and 6 will not total precisely to the aggregate shown at page 3 of this Report.



## APPENDIX No. 7.

## Particulars of the Spring Mackerel Fishing 1948.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Hewth	June and July	1,203	738
Kinsale	May to July	738	649
Castletownshend	April to July	1,971	1,731
Baltimore	March to July	12,362	15,548
Valentia Harbour	March to July	118,702	52,006
Dingle	March to June	3,351	7,228
Galway	April to July	291	605
Lackan	June and July	336	718
Port Inver	April to July	475	361
Tribane	July	400	312
Malinbeg	March to June	539	328
Other Ports	March to July	799	1,135
TOTALS		141,167	81,359

## APPENDIX No. 8.

## Particulars of the Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1948-49.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Tramore	August and September	400	500
Kinsale	August and September	204	188
Ballinagall	August to October	320	180
Galway	August to October	587	643
Rosmoney	August and September	798	798
Lackan	August and September	216	308
Other Ports	August to February	4,153	5,663
TOTALS		6,678	8,280

251 barrels of mackerel were cured during the year 1948.

N.B.—Appendix No. 8 deals with a seasonal fishing which extends into part of two calendar years. Consequently the figures in Appendices Nos. 7 and 8 will not total precisely to the aggregate shown at page 4 of this Report.

APPENDIX No. 9.  
PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN FISHING ; AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING.  
CRAFT IN 1948.

HOW ENGAGED (i.e., whether solely or partially)	MEN	FISHING CRAFT.																	Total Vessels.
		Steam Vessels	Motor Vessels						Sail Boats						Row Boats				
			1st Class				2nd Class		3rd Class	1st Class		2nd Class		3rd Class	Un- classified A	Un- classified B			
			200 tons gross and over	Less than 200 tons.	25 tons gross and over.	20 tons gross and over but less than 25 tons.	15 tons gross and over but less than 20 tons.	10 tons gross and over but less than 15 tons.	Under 10 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Less than 18 feet keel.	20 tons and over.	15 tons and over but less than 20 tons.	10 tons and over but less than 15 tons.	Under 10 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Less than 12 feet keel.	Open boats of 18 feet keel and upwards and canoes of 18 feet or more over all.	Open boats of less than 18 feet keel and canoes of less than 18 feet over all.		
			EAST COAST :																
Solely engaged	549	4		12	11	16	21	67	2				22	30	108	13	306		
Partially engaged	760					1	1	9	1					3	20	1	38		
Laid-up		1		2		3	4	13				1	11	4	32	5	80		
Totals	1,309	5	—	14	11	20	26	89	3	—	—	1	35	37	166	17	434		
SOUTH COAST :																			
Solely engaged	787			5	2	8	31	242	—	—		17	129	60	465	152	1,111		
Partially engaged	2,822						1	14					10	19	34	10	89		
Laid-up	—			1	—	1	—	15	1			6	51	17	196	93	381		
Totals	3,609	—	—	6	2	9	32	271	1	—	—	23	190	96	695	255	1,580		
WEST COAST :																			
Solely engaged	286			4	4	5	5	19			3	2	69	58	332	325	826		
Partially engaged	2654							5					26	35	45	217	329		
Laid-up				1	2	2	—	4		1	3	1	30	6	88	129	267		
Totals	2,950	—	—	5	6	7	5	28	—	1	6	3	125	99	466	671	1,422		
NORTH COAST :																			
Solely engaged	304			6	1	11	4	109	2	—			207	21	185	124	670		
Partially engaged	2,018						1	11					20	1	2		37		
Laid-up				1	—	—	1	14	1	—			68	3	46	38	172		
Totals	2,322	—	—	7	1	11	6	134	3	—	—	—	295	25	233	164	879		
TOTALS FOR 1948 :																			
Solely engaged	1,926	4		27	18	40	61	437	4	—	3	19	427	169	1,090	614	2,513		
Partially engaged	8,264					1	3	39	1				58	58	102	230	492		
Laid-up	—	1		5	2	6	5	46	2	1	3	8	160	30	368	263	900		
GRAND TOTALS	10,190	5	—	32	20	47	69	522	7	1	6	27	645	257	1,560	1,107	4,305		

# APPENDIX No. 10.

## Trawling and Seining, 1938.

Port or Locality	Number of men engaged	Number of Boats engaged	Tonnage of Motor Boats			Fishing Period
			Not exceeding 10 tons	Over 10 tons and not exceeding 15 tons	Over 15 tons	
Clogher Head	36	7		2	5	All year.
Balbriggan	32	6		3	5	All year.
Rush	16	4	4			All year.
Kerries	8	2		1	1	February to December.
Loughshinny	30	6	5	1		All year.
Howth	40	8		7	1	All year.
Dublin	52	5	1			All year.
Dun Laoghaire	15	4		2	2	All year.
Arklow	56	14	4	6	4	All year.
Courtown	20	5	5			April to September.
Wexford	28	8	6	1	1	All year.
Rosslare	28		7			March to December.
Kilmore	42	12	10	2		January to October.
Fethard and Siade	15	5	5			April to December.
Passage East	76	25	25			All year.
Dunmore East	24	6	3	2	1	All year.
Dungarvan	6	2	2			June to December.
Helvick	36	9	9			All year.
Ballycotton	24	10	10			All year.
Bathcoursey	4	1	1			April to December.
Cobb	16	4	4			All year.
Aghada	3	1	1			May to November.
Passage West	6	2	2			April to November.
Crosshaven	9	3	3			April to December.
Kinsale	9	3	2	1		January to November.
Courtmacsherry	3	1	1			All year.
Union Hall	24	8	4	3	1	All year.
Castletownshend	30	10	8	2		April to December.
Barlogue	8	2	2			April to October.
Schull	40	13	12		1	All year.
Dunmanus	3	1	1			All year.
Bantry	20	6	3	1	2	All year.
Castletownbere	3	1	1			January to October.
Deerreen	9	3	1	2		February to December.
Ballinakelligs	16	3	2		1	March to December.
Portmagee	12	3	3			January to March; October to December.
Valentia Harbour	28	7	7			January to March; September to December.
Dingle	3	22	12	10		All year.
Liscannor	3	1	1			June to October.
Aran Islands	12	3	1	1	1	All year.
Galway	36	9	1	3	5	All year.
Inishboffin	9	3	3			April to October.
Cleggan	7	2	2			April to October.
Murriisk	28	4		1	3	All year.
Achill	16	4	1		3	All year.
Ballina	6	2	2			May to December.
Enniscrone	12	4	4			May to November.
Bundoran	6	2	2			June to October.
Killybegs	36	9			9	All year.
Burtonport	12	3			3	March to December.
Downings	20	5	4	1		April to August.
Rathmullen	12	3	3			January to November.
Buncrana	16	4	4			February to November.
Calduff	40	10	10			April to December.
Moville	36	9	5	1	1	March to November.
Greencastle	24	6	5	1		May to November.
Totals	1,244	322	216	54	48	

\* All motor craft except four steam trawlers.

## FISHERY LOANS.

Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st March, 1949.

[illegible]

\* This is interest accrued in a few cases where loans were issued on a "Principal and Interest" basis.

Number of Loan Accounts open at 1st April, 1948	...	...	...	201
" " " " closed during the year ended 31/3/49	...	...	...	1
" " " " open at 31st March, 1949	...	...	...	200

N.B.—The issue of Fishery Loans on the system formerly prevailing ceased in 1931. Since then facilities by way of boats and gear have been provided by the Irish Sea Fisheries Association for their members on a hire-purchase basis (see Appendix No. 12).



# APPENDIX No. 12.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

in respect of

Repayable Advances made to the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Ltd., during the eighteen years ended 31st March, 1949, for the provision of boats and gear to members.

£	£
Repayable with Interest on an annuity basis in respect of:—	Repayment to 31st March, 1948 117,600
(a) Advances amounting to £155,500 made up to 31st March, 1948 250,601	Repayments made during year ended 31st March, 1949 10,023
(b) Advances amounting to £23,000 made during year ended 31st March, 1949 31,633	Balance outstanding:—
<u>282,234</u>	Due in arrears 12,991
	Instalments not matured 141,611
	<u>154,602</u>
	<u>282,231</u>

NOTE.—Advances made to the Association are repayable on the basis of a twenty-year annuity in half-yearly instalments.

## APPENDIX No. 13.

Receipts and Expenditure of Boards of Conservators for the year 1948.

Fishery District.	Opening Balance	RECEIPTS						EXPENDITURE					Closing Balance
		Licence Duty.	Fishery Rate.	Fines, Sale of Forfeited Engines, Bank Interest, etc.	Local Subscriptions.	Grant from Department.	Total Receipts.	Water Keepers.	Law Costs.	Salaries and Commissions.	Travelling and Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dublin	105	264	213	66	—	160	703	196	9	290	103	598	210
Wexford	746	702	637	46	—	—	1,385	1,225	52	1	134	1,412	719
Waterford	169	1,194	746	108	—	100	2,148	1,257	109	260	291	1,917	400
Lismore	665	701	2,946	93	64	—	3,804	2,152	223	653	893	3,921	548
Cork	417	497	957	58	—	895	1,907	713	55	471	664	1,903	421
Bandon	186	276	137	97	—	100	610	328	24	179	41	572	224
Skibbereen	81	121	4	15	—	100	240	103	17	36	69	225	96
Bantry	195	130	42	2	—	70	244	107	—	63	17	187	252
Kenmare	200	128	570	38	—	200	936	635	63	242	59	999	137
Killarney	224	428	795	13	—	—	1,236	822	19	265	123	1,229	231
Waterville	731	538	104	12	—	—	654	350	—	209	106	665	720
Limerick	206	1,739	4,178	473	—	—	6,390	2,870	218	1,512	1,989	6,589	7
Galway	958	393	1,422	45	3	100	1,963	1,029	16	330	426	1,891	1,120
Connemara	426	410	1,367	10	—	—	1,787	1,182	—	220	235	1,637	576
Ballinakill	955	294	572	14	—	—	880	543	—	164	109	816	1,019
Bangor	424	537	630	12	—	125	1,304	905	—	164	189	1,258	470
Ballina	988	698	1,462	17	—	—	2,177	1,920	25	180	146	2,271	891
Sligo	267	174	688	14	—	—	876	423	18	170	96	707	436
Ballyshannon	—	546	*1,035	48	383	175	2,187	1,404	23	291	402	2,120	67
Letterkenny	1,187	848	+984	88	10	—	1,930	1,071	211	323	438	2,046	1,071
Moyle	467	903	611	63	—	—	1,577	1,002	93	266	393	1,751	296
Drogheda	490	707	957	13	—	—	1,677	1,023	26	390	117	1,556	611
Dundalk	145	178	215	6	—	—	399	293	15	186	23	427	117
TOTALS	10,292	12,406	21,272	1,351	460	1,525	37,014	21,466	1,216	6,865	7,063	36,610	10,636

\* This figure includes £745 received under Section 14 (1) of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934.

†	11	11	11	£105
---	----	----	----	------

Sums received by way of Special Local Licence duty which were paid over to the Exchequer in accordance with Section 13 of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934, are not included in this table.

## APPENDIX No. 14.

Particulars of Licences Issued by Boards of Conservators  
for the year 1948.

Fishery District.	Salmon Rods				Employment or Extension	Snap Net	Draft Net	Drift Net	Pole Net	Bag Net	Stake Net	Box or Crib	Gap, Eye or Basket for Eels	Long Line for Eels	Loop Net	Head Weir	Special Local Licences (Tidal Waters)
	For one year	For 14 days	Spl. £1 Licence														
Dublin	70	2	7	12		11	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford	149	57	106	30		56	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford	271	29	—	10	101	12	60	—	1	1	3	30	—	—	—	—	—
Lisimore	167	66	—	28	16	9	47	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork	128	46	1	5	—	35	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandon	88	2	12	15	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skibbereen	33	10	21	8	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bantry	31	25	—	2	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kemmare	27	8	21	3	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killarney	125	20	5	15	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterville	50	92	235	31	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick	306	11	31	44	1	99	45	—	—	4	4	69	26	—	—	—	—
Galway	60	28	91	25	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	20	14	—	—	—	—
Connemara	61	252	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinakill	37	33	116	25	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bangor	101	120	—	35	—	31	4	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ballina	98	52	139	35	—	10	38	—	—	—	6	37	6	—	—	—	—
Sligo	64	6	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Ballyshannon	90	65	—	9	—	37	2	—	—	—	1	11	5	—	—	—	25
Letterkenny	237	79	—	9	—	25	32	—	—	—	2	1	—	30	—	—	13
Moville	29	3	22	9	—	179	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drogheda	169	—	—	35	—	72	—	—	—	—	6	7	4	—	—	—	—
Dundalk	33	—	13	1	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	1	—
Totals	2,505	1,006	823	461	121	701	299	1	9	7	31	179	68	30	1	38	

Note:—

The average number of persons engaged in operating each engine of capture is as follows:—

Salmon Rod	1 man	Bag Net	4 men	Gap, Eye or Basket for Eels	2 men
Snap Net	4 men	Loop Net	1 man	Long Line for Eels	1 man
Draft Net	6 men	Head Weir	1 man		
Drift Net	5 men	Box or Crib	2 men		
Pole Net	3 men		for every five		[for every 500 hooks]

## APPENDIX No. 15.

Licence Duty payable on the undermentioned fishing engines in use at date of this Report.

	£	s	d
On each Salmon Rod (for full year in one District) ...	2	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (14 days licence issuable where Board of Conservators so resolves) ...	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (special licence available 1st July to end of season issuable where a Board of Conservators so resolves) ...	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (Endorsement, extending a current licence to another District) ...	0	10	0
Do. Snap Net ...	2	10	0
Do. Draft Net or Seine ...	4	0	0
Do. Drift Net ...	3	0	0
Do. Bag Net ...	10	0	0
Do. Fly Net ...	30	0	0
Do. Stake Net ...	30	0	0
Do. Head Weir ...	6	0	0
Do. Box, Crib, etc. ...	10	0	0
Do. Gap, Eye, or Basket (in eel weir) ...	2	0	0
Do. Long Line for Eels ...	2	0	0
Do. Coghill Net for Eels ...	2	0	0

On other engines the duty is as follows:—

Fishery District	Pole Net	Loop Net	Eel Trap	Special Local Licences	
				Rod	Draft Net
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1. Dublin	2 0	—	—	—	—
2. Wexford	2 0	—	—	—	—
3. Waterford	2 0	—	—	—	—
4. Lismore	2 0	—	—	—	—
51. Cork	2 0	—	—	—	—
52. Bandon	2 0	—	—	—	—
61. Skibbereen	1 0	—	—	—	—
62. Bantry	1 0	—	—	—	—
63. Kenmare	1 0	—	—	—	—
71. Killarney	1 0	—	—	—	—
72. Waterville	1 0	—	—	—	—
8. Limerick	2 0	—	—	—	—
91. Galway	2 0	—	15 0	—	—
92. Connemara	2 0	—	—	—	—
101. Ballinakill	2 0	—	—	—	—
102. Bangor	2 0	—	—	—	—
11. Ballina	2 0	—	—	—	—
12. Sligo	2 0	—	—	—	—
13. Ballyshannon	2 0	—	—	*2 0	*40 0
14. Letterkenny	2 0	0 10	—	†2 0	†20 0
142. Moville	2 0	—	—	—	—
171. Drogheda	2 0	0 10	2 0	—	—
172. Dundalk	2 0	—	—	—	—

\* River Erne Tidal Waters.

† River Owena Tidal Waters.  
† River Lackagh Tidal Waters.

## APPENDIX No. 16.

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, 1948-49.

Hatching or Enlarging Station	Where liberated	Salmon	Sea Trout	Brown Trout
Templeogue ...	Liffey R. & Tribs., Swords R., Killester and Bohernabreena Reservoirs	—	—	50,800
Bray	Vattry and Roundwood Reservoirs and River Liffey	—	—	52,800
Kinnage	Brittas Ponds ...	—	—	1,900
Islandbridge	Liffey River	5,000	—	—
Enniscorthy	Slaney River ...	—	3,000	9,500
Newtownbarry	Slaney River	8,000	—	—
Lismore	Rivers Suir, Nore, Bride and Tar ...	68,800	—	50,000
Banteer and Mallow	Blackwater R. and Tribs.	290,000	—	7,000
Blarney	River Lee and Tribs.	—	—	75,000
Clonakilty	Argideen River	—	—	2,500
Skibbereen	River Den	20,000	5,000	—
Sneem	Rivers Sneem & Bannow	42,000	11,000	—
Waterville	Copel River ...	9,000	—	—
Adare	Majane River	11,000	—	25,000
Ballinasloe	Rivers Suck and Hind and Tribs.	—	—	13,000
Listowel	Rivers Feale and Galey	11,930	9,900	9,900
Lough Owel	Loughs Owel, etc.	—	—	140,000
Lough Ennell	Lough Ennell	—	—	90,000
Strokestown ...	Local Rivers	—	—	7,500
Oughterard	Lough Corrib	—	—	525,000
Spiddal	Spiddal River	4,000	2,100	—
Screebe	Screebe and Furnace Fisheries	—	9,000	—
Aasleagh	River Erriff	3,500	2,000	—
Castlebar	Loughs Conn and Beltra	70,000	—	55,000
Clifden ...	Local Lakes	—	—	35,500
Delphi	Bundarraha River and Tribs.	11,500	—	—
Kylemore	Kylemore River	—	5,000	—
Kiltimagh	River Moy and Tribs. ...	—	2,000	10,000
Lough Arrow	Lough Arrow and Tribs.	—	—	30,000
Collooney	River Bonnet	9,500	—	6,965
Ballysodare	River Arrow and Tribs.	14,900	—	—
Annesfort	Annalee River & Tribs., River Faine & Clones Reservoir	—	—	50,000
Cavan	River Erne	—	—	14,400
Athlone ...	Dunglomen and Cross Rivers and Tribs.	—	—	40,000
Glenties	Rivers Oily, Owentocker, Loughs Bridge, Tully- cleave, Dungloe, Port and Fad	67,000	52,000	38,000
Blackcastle	River Boyne and Tribs., Blackwater R. & Tribs.	—	—	36,000
Longwood	Blackwater River	—	—	5,000
Virginia	Lough Ramor	2,000	—	6,500
Bawn	River Dee	—	—	1,500
Newport	Burrishole River	27,000	—	—
TOTALS		684,130	101,300	1,388,765

Note.—In addition to the output of fry recorded in the above table for Lismore, Glenties, Lough Owel and Lough Ennell Hatcheries, the following quantities of eyed ova were despatched from these hatcheries to other stations and are included in the figures for the latter, viz., Lismore, 50,000 salmon ova; Glenties, 63,000 salmon ova and 76,000 sea trout ova; Lough Owel, 364,000 brown trout ova; Lough Ennell, 158,000 brown trout ova. In addition, 75,000 brown trout ova were imported.



## APPENDIX No. 17.

ABSTRACT OF BYE-LAWS, ETC., MADE DURING THE YEAR  
1948.

## NETTING.

## No. 141 or Letterkenny District.

Bye-law No. 460—Dated 9th February, 1948 :—

PROHIBITING the use of any net for the purpose of taking or with intent to take fish, save landing nets used solely as auxiliary to lawful fishing with rod and line, in that part of the Gweebarra River lying between the tidal and fresh-water boundary of the said river and a line drawn across the said river at right angles to its course 300 yards seawards of the downstream face of the bridge known as Doochary Bridge in the townlands of Coolvoy and Derrynacarrow.

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENT.

Shannon Fisheries (Closing of Free Gap) (No. 11) Order, 1948  
(S.I. No. 364 of 1948) dated 22nd October, 1948.

AUTHORISING the Electricity Supply Board, for the purpose of acquiring statistical information, to close at all times, during the period commencing on the 1st January, 1949, and ending on the 30th July, 1949, the free gap in the fishing weir near Thomond Bridge in the City of Limerick constructed under Section 8 of the Shannon Fisheries Act, 1938 (No. 7 of 1938) by placing an iron grating across the said free gap, subject, however, to certain conditions which are specified in the Order.

